

Brezhnev Pledges to Back 'All Revolutionary Forces'

By Robert G. Kaiser

MOSCOW, June 27 (UPI)—Communist party leader Leonid Brezhnev insisted tonight that things were not going so well on that island. He said the Soviet Union understood that "there are no easy paths to revolution" and that if Cuba were alone in the world, its difficulties "would seem insurmountable."

At a dinner for Fidel Castro, the Cuban leader, Mr. Brezhnev rejected the idea of "superpowers" ruling the world. He pledged the Soviet Union to the side of "socialist internationalism" to "oppose imperialism" and its "aggressive intentions."

His emphasis on revolutionary vigilance in his first major foreign policy statement since the May Moscow summit meeting suggested that he wanted to allay any fear that President Nixon's visit had changed the Soviet view of the world.

Mr. Brezhnev said that the success of the summit meeting "in no way signifies a possibility of weakening the ideological struggle with the capitalist world. On the contrary, we should be prepared for an intensification of this struggle."

He also took this occasion to give the most spirited Soviet defense of North Vietnam since the summit talks. He promised that "our support and all-round aid to the Vietnamese people will continue until the victory of their just cause."

This coincides with fuller reports in the Soviet press on the escalation of U.S. bombing in North Vietnam. The new American bombing campaign has been played down here since May 15, a week before Mr. Nixon arrived for the summit.

Mr. Brezhnev's speech could be read as an answer to criticism that he has forgotten the interests of international Communism during his high-level dealings with Western leaders, particularly Mr. Nixon. Some Western experts on the Soviet Union have suggested that such critics may exist.

Talking about the superpowers tonight, Mr. Brezhnev said "we are against slurring over the class differences between countries." The Soviet Union is "first of all a socialist state," he said. It will always support "the revolutionary transformation of society."

Speaking of Cuba, Mr. Brezhnev

Hanoi Using No-Raid Zone For Resupply

Area Near China Barred to Bombers

By Craig R. Whitney

SAIGON, June 27 (NYT)—Apparently as a result of a protest by China that air raids on North Vietnam close to the border with China constituted a threat, the United States has established a 25-mile-wide buffer zone within which it does not bomb an American official disclosed yesterday.

The North Vietnamese, aware of the existence of the off-limits zone, are working within it to build transfer facilities for supplies brought in from across the border, the official said.

A U.S. intelligence officer said that if a defendant refuses to give testimony under oath, a refusal which keeps him from being cross-examined, the situation should be considered a corroboration of evidence against him.

The committee would revise the rules regarding the defendant's "right of silence." Should the defendant, under police interrogation, fail to mention facts, such as an alibi, which he later brings up at his trial, that failure would be made known to the court. The judge could then treat it as corroboration of opposing testimony.

It is contrary to common sense, the report said, that the defendant, by delaying his statement until his appearance in court, can prevent the prosecution from checking it and perhaps proving that it is false.

The report aroused widespread interest here and support from advocates of stricter enforcement of law and order. As in the United States, there is a feeling, growing as the crime rate rises, that the fight against crime is being hampered by rules that inhibit police effectiveness.

The issue was raised last week by Robert Mark, the new commissioner of the Metropolitan Police.

"You must make up your minds what you really want," Mr. Mark said. "Absolute unrestricted freedom for the individual with all that this implies? Freedom to rob, freedom to steal? Freedom to intimidate minorities by threats and violence?"

"Do not think I am exaggerating when I say that this is part of the price you will pay increasingly for the continued enjoyment of liberty without responsibility."

The committee report today was welcomed by the Police Federation. Its chairman, Inspector Reginald Gale, said that at present the police were working "with one hand tied behind their backs."

Tony Smythe, general secretary of the National Council of Civil Liberties, said that if the recommendations were implemented a defendant "would be left fighting for his liberty with one hand tied behind his back."

Tom Sargent, secretary of Justice, the British section of the International Commission of Jurists, found that the report "seriously neglected the needs to provide balancing safeguards for the possible innocent person during the interrogation and pretrial periods."

At their highest official levels, the United States and North Vietnam, the history shows, clearly recognized through the years what was required to produce a settlement.

There were potential chances for face-saving settlements, the newly available history indicates, if there had been a mutual desire to end the war with a stand-off on the totally divergent goals for the control of power in South Vietnam.

There is evidence that miscalculations and misperceptions aborted opportunities to narrow differences, but there is no evidence in this record that any near-agreement on peace was thwarted by misunderstanding. The two sides never got that close.

Some Futile Missions
Diplomats often were sent on futile missions—sometimes by countries other than the United States, for what U.S. officials assessed in this account as a desire to enhance their national interests.

Chester Ronning, a retired Canadian diplomat and a China specialist who is described in the Pentagon study as "known to hold a critical view of U.S. policies toward China and Vietnam," for example, went to Hanoi in March, 1966, to try to convince the North Vietnamese that they should accept U.S. terms for a halt of the bombing. Mr. Ronning, unable to arouse any interest in Washington's terms, ruefully

France. From Le Havre or Southampton

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| June 10 |
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Associated Press
LET 'EM ROLL—Four-year-old Joey Shanahan doesn't really have to worry about getting a ticket for speeding from the two motorcycle policemen, as actually all three were cruising down a Seattle street cleared Sunday for bicycling enthusiasts.

According to Last Volumes of the Pentagon Papers

The Main Issue: Who Will Govern in Saigon?

By Murray Marder

WASHINGTON, June 27 (UPI).

The disclosures last summer of the Pentagon papers gave the public its first clear look at government insiders' own perceptions of how the Vietnam war evolved through the Truman, Eisenhower, Kennedy and Johnson administrations. Deleted from those unauthorized disclosures were the four volumes of diplomatic history of what was originally a 47-volume Defense Department study of the U.S. involvement in the war.

They are digging a trench for a pipeline parallel to the northeast rail line from Hanoi to Lang Son and into China, according to these officials, but have not yet installed a pipe.

"The Air Force will probably wait until they put the pipe in before destroying the work," an official said.

In Washington, intelligence officials said yesterday that the North Vietnamese were about to complete—or might already have completed—the laying of the fuel pipe.

They said the four-inch plastic

fully said he had "traveled 10,000 miles to present a feather."

Throughout the diplomatic record now available, the overriding North Vietnamese concern was—and is—that "the United States intends to stay permanently in Vietnam," not necessarily with troops, but with material support for the anti-Communist pro-Western government in Saigon.

None of the U.S. withdrawal pledges or troop-reduction commitments have removed the North Vietnamese belief that the United States seeks to "stay" in South Vietnam, meaning to preserve it as an anti-Communist country.

A fundamental point that another Canadian diplomat, J. Bair Seaborn, and successive intermediaries tried to make to North Vietnamese was that it is the U.S. objective to restore the Geneva accords of 1954, which is also a priority goal for North Vietnam.

This omission can now be filled in through unofficial access to the central portions of the diplomatic history. The Washington Post requested and obtained copies of these documents from columnist Jack Anderson. (A report on peace-making efforts in these documents was printed in the International Herald Tribune on June 15.)

This news recently acquired record reveals that at no time during the frustrating years of struggle to end the war by diplomacy was the key issue any of the subjects that have inflamed public debate, with one exception.

The underlying problem never has been the speed or the rate of U.S. troop withdrawals, or the terms of a cease-fire, or international supervision, or the release of American prisoners of war.

What It's Really About

Call on the Communist side for a "coalition government" in South Vietnam, and U.S. calls to be worth \$100,000 were lost in the Pennsylvania flooding. The Mt. Fernal Fisherites reported.

The owner, Richard F. Rice, said the goldfish washed down the Comococheque Creek.

The hatcheries are wholesale suppliers to major distributors on the East Coast.

Dispute on Accord

While the United States contends that those accords limited North Vietnam to territory above

the 17th Parallel—and that therefore the war in the South is "aggression from the North."

—Hanoi says that this was only a "temporary" boundary and that it is the United States that had "violated" the Geneva accords, the 1956 election proposed in them would have produced a unified Vietnamese state with the late Ho Chi Minh as its leader.

Many Western specialists agree with that premise.

When the United States began heavy bombing of North Vietnam on March 2, 1965, Mr. Seaborn was back in Hanoi on another mission for the United States, in which he was instructed "to leave the initiative" to North Vietnamese leaders.

Hanoi's interpretation, he believed, was that the U.S. realized it had lost the war and wanted to extricate itself; hence it was in Hanoi's interest to hold back—a conference then might be in 1954, deprive it of total victory," the history says.

When the bombing was in full force, Hanoi's Ambassador to China, Nguo Loan, told the Norwegian Ambassador, Ole Algard, in Peking in June, 1967,

that:

"The Geneva agreement stipulated that Vietnam should be unified within two years. Our objective today," he said, "is considerably lower." The question of unification is postponed to an indefinite point of time in the future. North Vietnam is today ready to accept a separate South Vietnamese state which is neutral and based on a coalition government. Such a government could have connections both with East and West and accept assistance from countries that might wish to give such assistance."

"We are," said Ambassador

Loan, "ready for very far-reaching compromises to get an end to the war."

Mr. Algard reported that the North Vietnamese "were deeply mistrustful of American intentions in Vietnam. Steady escalation and sending of new troops indicated Americans had the intention of staying permanently in Vietnam."

Ambassador Loau said he hoped developments would not take such form that North Vietnam must ask for foreign, and in first instance, Chinese, help. That was one thing they would do their utmost to avoid."

Nationalist Monument

Blasted in Pamplona

PAMPLONA, Spain, June 27 (UPI)—A bomb explosion at 4:30 a.m. yesterday tore apart a monument honoring Gen. Jose Sanjurjo, Gen. Francisco Franco's predecessor as designated leader of the Nationalists in the Civil War. The blast, which shattered windows 100 yards away, was thought to be the latest by left-wing underground organizations against Nationalist monuments.

It was Pamplona's second such bombing in three months. A monument to the duke of Alba, the founder of the paramilitary Civil Guards, was blown up in March.

Gen. Sanjurjo died July 20, 1936, in a plane crash en route to Spain from Portugal. Gen. Franco then took over.

Stoessel, U.S. Envoy

To Poland, Promoted

WASHINGTON, June 27 (Reuters)—President Nixon today announced he had promoted Walter J. Stoessel Jr., U.S. Ambassador to Poland, as the new assistant secretary of state for European affairs.

If confirmed by the Senate, he will succeed Martin J. Hillenbrand, the new ambassador to Germany. Mr. Stoessel, 53, has been in Poland since 1968.

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Obituaries R.F. Delderfield, U.K. Novelist, Playwright

SIDMOUTH, England, June 27 (NYT).—R. F. Delderfield, 80, who wrote panoramic novels of English life that were more popular in the United States than in his native Britain, died at his home here Saturday.

At 44, after careers as a newspaperman and a successful playwright, he began writing fictional family sagas that coated solid research in social history with gentle characterizations and plots which reflected the changing times.

Mr. Delderfield's books sold "certainly in the millions" in the United States, according to his agent here. "God Is an Englishman" and its sequel, "Theirs Was the Kingdom," each had a sale of more than 65,000 volumes in hard covers, according to Simon & Schuster. The third volume in the series, a book he finished two weeks ago, is "Give Us This Day."

Far less well known to the general public were his books about Napoleon and the Napoleonic wars.

Mr. Delderfield first gained renown in England as the author of stage comedies. One of them, "A Worm's Eye View," had a West End engagement lasting more than five years after World War II.

Raymond Holden

NEWPORT, N.H., June 27 (NYT).—Raymond Holden, 78, a poet and novelist who was managing editor of The New Yorker magazine from 1929 to 1932 and was personnel director of the Book-of-the-Month Club for 12 years before retiring in 1951, died

yesterday at his home of Luke-mila.

Mr. Holden, who signed his mystery novels Richard Peckham, began his writing career with contributions to Nascent, a literary magazine. From 1915 to 1923, while on the Macmillan Co. staff, he wrote poems published in 1922 in a collection titled "Granite and Alabaster." Several volumes of verse followed, including "Selected Poems" in 1946.

He was managing editor of Travel magazine from 1923 to 1926. He also worked with a bank and a travel company, and was associated with Fortune magazine. Newsweek, where he was financial editor from 1935 to 1937, and Reader's Digest.

Mr. Holden also wrote numerous children's books, including "Wildlife Mysteries," scheduled for publication this fall.

Since becoming a full-time resident of New Hampshire in 1951, Mr. Holden had served two terms in the State legislature.

Walter H. Neff

NEW YORK, June 27 (NYT).—Walter H. Neff, 66, who retired in 1970 as Eastern region public affairs director of United Air Lines, died Sunday at his home in Short Hills, N.J.

Mr. Neff joined the Wall Street Journal as an aviation writer after graduating from Yale in 1928. He joined United in 1935 to handle press relations in New York. He went to Pan American World Airways in 1939 and served in naval aviation public relations in World War II with the rank of commander. He returned

to United as community relations manager in 1946.

Frank L. Davis

NORTHPORT, N.Y., June 27 (NYT).—Frank L. Davis, 76, an inventor and chairman of Davis Aircraft Products Inc. here, died following a heart attack at Holy Cross Hospital in Port Lauderdale, Fla. He lived in nearby Fort Salonga and in Port Lauderdale.

Mr. Davis became a consultant to the Army Air Force in World War II. During the Berlin airlift, his successful designs for quick offloading of freight led him to set up his own company.

His work included safety belts for aircraft and automobiles. He also designed bulletproof jackets for the Army.

Carl Rich

CINCINNATI, June 27 (AP).—Carl Rich, 73, who held governmental posts ranging from Cincinnati mayor to U.S. representative, died yesterday. Mr. Rich, who was mayor from 1947 to 1956 and a congressman from 1962 to 1964, also was president and chairman of the board of the former Cincinnati Royals of the National Basketball Association.

Nicholas Hannen

LONDON, June 27 (UPI).—Nicholas James Hannen, 81, an actor whose career spanned more than half a century on British and world stages, died Sunday.

Mr. Hannen, called "Beau" by friends, was educated at Radley, Heidelberg and Rouen as an architect, a profession he followed before making his first stage ap-

pearance at age 29, in a 1910 musical comedy.

From that date until his retirement after a 1961 Lewis Casson production of Hugh Ross Williamson's play about St. Teresa of Avila, Mr. Hannen performed in a wide variety of roles, as a leading man, as a comical character, in tragedies. In the United States, he toured in productions of Shakespeare and Shaw works. During World War II, he joined Ralph Richardson, Laurence Olivier and Sybil Thorndike in an Old Vic Company repertory group, remaining with it for three seasons.

A Correction

In its editions of June 5, the International Herald Tribune carried an account of a U.S. Senate Subcommittee investigation into the unauthorized sale of surplus weapons.

Unfortunately the article implied that British businessman John Dawson-Ellis has been engaged in illegal sales of arms which might help to "encourage outbreaks of warfare between smaller countries." We had no intention of making any such implication and are glad to accept his assurance that the transactions in which he was engaged as a negotiator were for the sale of arms to the governments of Saudi Arabia and Nigeria and that he has no connection of any kind with Mr. Shir Kapoor or companies that Mr. Kapoor is connected with. In fact, Mr. Dawson-Ellis has stated that he has not seen or spoken to Mr. Kapoor since May, 1970. The International Herald Tribune regrets the implication against Mr. Dawson-Ellis.

Anti-nuclear groups already had

No-Rent Magnate Told to Fill His Offices

LONDON, June 27 (AP).—For eight years Harry Hyams made millions by doing nothing and laughing all the way to the bank.

He pioneered the idea here that landlords can earn greater profits by keeping offices empty. Perfectly legally, Mr. Hyams built up the biggest empire of empty office blocks in Britain.

The joke, which politicians called a national scandal, ended last night. The British government declared war on empty office buildings in a new policy aimed primarily at Mr. Hyams and his property company, Oldham Estates Ltd.

Environment Minister Peter Walker told a cheering House of Commons he would order new taxes or consider compulsory rentals unless these offices are let in the next few months.

Mr. Hyams's company refused comment. But it was clearly forced

to rethink its policy on four London office buildings, including the best known one, Centre Point, a 33-story prestige block empty since it was finished eight years ago.

It stands at one end of Oxford Street, occupied only by security guards and their dogs.

When it was built, Centre

Point office space could have commanded rentals of \$4 a square foot for leases of 15 years. Today the same space would rent for \$2.

Mr. Hyams has always insisted

that he was waiting to rent the whole building to a single tenant.

But because of the acute shortage of office space in central London, the potential rental income of Centre Point kept sky-rocketing as long as the building stayed empty. So did the shares of the property company in which Mr. Hyams is the main stockholder.

Because the building was

empty, Mr. Hyams paid far lower property taxes on it than he would have if it was rented. The resale value of the building also increased over the last eight years to more than \$20 million, a profit over construction costs of some 400 percent.

Mr. Hyams's four office buildings in London total about \$50,000 square feet, enough space for 4,500 workers. Together, the buildings are worth more than \$20 million.

Mr. Walker's ultimatum was expected to result in high property taxes on empty office buildings, perhaps up to twice the level imposed on rented buildings, or in mandatory rental orders.

But one theory is that Mr. Hyams could tear the empty buildings down and reconstruct them on the same sites. By the time they are finished, they would command even higher rentals.

Funds for Flight to Tahiti**Australian Party Backs Protest of A-Test**

SYDNEY, June 27 (Reuters).—The Australian Labor party tonight promised financial support for a flight to Tahiti by a group protesting France's nuclear test program in the Pacific.

Party leader Gough Whitlam promised whatever party funds were necessary to underwrite the renting of a plane for the flight, which is being organized by the party's shadow minister for trade, James Cairns.

There would be no sit-ins, no physical activism and no parades jumping from the aircraft, Mr. Cairns said.

Gordon Mutch, an Australian who has been planning to drop into the test area near Mururoa Atoll with a group of paragliders, could not be contacted to comment on his project and the Sydney telephone exchange said that a number he had been using was out of order.

In Wellington, New Zealand, it was reported that a protest fleet—consisting of a freighter, a trawler and an auxiliary yacht—would sail within three or four days to the test site.

No other details were made available although it was understood that the vessels would sail without marine clearance and insurance, from different ports and rendezvous later.

Only a New Zealand government decision to break diplomatic ties with France or to send a naval fleet to the test area would stop the voyage, a spokesman said.

At Papeete, Tahiti, the five-

man Council of French Polynesia today denied a press report that it supported the French government's nuclear tests.

The councilmen—who are elected by a larger assembly to administer the widely scattered territory—signed a public declaration denying the news agency report from Paris.

Pompidou Defends Tests

PARIS, June 27 (AP).—President Georges Pompidou has written to Australian Prime Minister William McMahon, telling him that the French nuclear tests in the South Pacific cannot be canceled, informed sources said today.

The letter was in reply to one sent by Mr. McMahon.

Mr. Pompidou was reported to have written that the test series was part of a carefully prepared program and that there was no question of calling it off. He gave assurances, however, that the tests would be harmless for persons living in the area.

Five other fishing boats, with an undetermined number of crewmen, are missing in Manila Bay, the Red Cross said.

Typhoon Paili to China

HONG KONG, June 27 (UPI).—Typhoon Paili bypassed Hong Kong and headed for the Chinese mainland today after leaving an estimated 100 dead and thousands homeless in the Philippines.

Reports from Manila said the Philippines death toll may exceed 100 when full reports are available from the hard-hit provinces north and south of the capital. Sixty-five were killed and 71 others were missing and feared drowned in the sinking of two motor launches and a fishing boat tossed by high winds Saturday.

The Red Cross said incomplete reports showed Paili has displaced 154,398 persons, destroyed 23,725 homes and disrupted life in 16 provinces and major cities. Damage was estimated as approaching \$5 million.

Five other fishing boats, with an undetermined number of crewmen, are missing in Manila Bay, the Red Cross said.

City Authorities In Brussels Bow To Protesters

BRUSSELS, June 27 (AP).—In what is seen as a triumph for direct democracy, the government has decided that express motorways will not enter deep into the heart of old Brussels.

The decision follows a protest campaign by a Brussels urban-planning pressure group that claimed that the motorways would ruin the environment.

The government also announced today that no armed soldiers would take part in national day religious ceremonies after a priest demonstrated in Brussels cathedral on national day—July 21—last year.

The local English weekly, The Bulletin, also won its campaign to ban parking in the Grand-Place—the city's finest square. A total ban on automobiles, to follow, the city authorities have decided.

1.184 Million Francs In Jewels Recovered

PARIS, June 27 (AP).—Police today announced that they had recovered six jewels valued at 1,184,000 francs and designed by Georges Braque stolen from a museum in Nimes two years ago. Three men were arrested.

The police said that the three men had been under surveillance for three months by the Anti-Gang Brigade. When one of them was seen leaving a garage area Sunday with a suitcase, he was arrested. The jewels were in the suitcase. A search of the garage turned up 12 stolen German-made pistols, thousands of cartridges for the pistols, and stocks and money.

It was difficult to determine the authenticity of the report.

Al-Ray is known to have close contacts with radical Arab Communists. But it has been critical of the Soviet Union since President Hafez Assad of Syria ousted the Marxist faction of the Socialist Ba'ath party, for which the magazine speaks, in 1970.

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FIAT 127 gold metallic, 1.1 liter, 5-speed, price U.S. \$4,000.

JAGUAR E-TYPE gold metallic, new condition, 4.2 liter, 240 hp, excellent condition, U.S. \$25,000.

MERCEDES 280 SL cabriolet gold metallic with leather interior, 2.8 liter, 160 hp, 5-speed, price U.S. \$20,000.

YUGO 1600 gold metallic, 1.6 liter, 5-speed, price U.S. \$2,000.

YUGO 1200 gold metallic, 1.2 liter, 5-speed, price U.S. \$1,500.

YUGO 1050 gold metallic, 1.0 liter, 5-speed, price U.S. \$1,000.

YUGO 1000 gold metallic, 1.0 liter, 5-speed, price U.S. \$800.

YUGO 950 gold metallic, 1.0 liter, 5-speed, price U.S. \$700.

YUGO 900 gold metallic, 1.0 liter, 5-speed, price U.S. \$600.

YUGO 850 gold metallic, 1.0 liter, 5-speed, price U.S. \$500.

YUGO 800 gold metallic, 1.0 liter, 5-speed, price U.S. \$400.

YUGO 750 gold metallic, 1.0 liter, 5-speed, price U.S. \$300.

YUGO 700 gold metallic, 1.0 liter, 5-speed, price U.S. \$200.

YUGO 650 gold metallic, 1.0 liter, 5-speed, price U.S. \$150.

YUGO 600 gold metallic, 1.0 liter, 5-speed, price U.S. \$100.

YUGO 550 gold metallic, 1.0 liter, 5-speed, price U.S. \$80.</



Associated Press
OPS—Two young men owe their lives to this drain pipe. They lost control of their sports car driving over gravel on a road near Santa Barbara, Calif., and as it started to slide down the 1,000-foot ravine, was stopped, ten feet down, by the pipe, above. Holding their breath, they carefully unfastened their safety belts and quickly climbed back up, taken and scared, but not one scratch on them.

Stuttgart Gang Investigation

Self-Defense Invoked German Shooting of Scot

STUTTGART, West Germany, June 27 (UPI)—A West German man who shot and killed a businessman in a Stuttgart apartment Sunday possibly in putative self-defense, the prosecutor said today.

He explained that what he called "the concern of the Swedish Socialists" was actually "for the

bullet hit the left half of the Scot'sman's back. He died from internal bleeding.

'It's My Turn'

The policeman told investigators after the raid that all he could think of when the silhouette of a man stood suddenly before him was "Now, it's my turn—Now I'm gone."

In the brief moment Mr. MacLeod appeared before him, the policeman said, he never even noticed that the Scot'sman wore no clothes. A search of the apartment failed to produce weapons, Mr. Haebel said.

Haebel told a news conference that a 35-year-old plainclothes policeman was the first in small groups of police to storm into Mr. MacLeod's penthouse during a search for members of the Baader-Meinhof gang.

To the time police entered apartment to the instant two fell, about two seconds apart, Mr. Haebel said. He said that the shots, in all, did not ring out in putative self-defense, but in putative self-defense, under the assumption a gang existed.

Haebel said that this was interpreted as negligent homicide. He added, however, that investigations into the gang were not yet completed.

Haebel gave this account of the incident:

Groups of police, made up of plainclothesmen, whom Mr. Haebel refused to identify "for security reasons," was ordered to search the apartment. A key found on a cap-gang member to enter Mr. MacLeod's apartment.

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Socialist International Leaders Discuss U.S. Ties, Vietnam

VENICE, June 27 (UPI)—Willy Brandt and Bruno Kreisky, the chancellors of West Germany and Austria, today discussed with Socialist leaders of 26 countries assembled here relations between Western Europe and the United States.

The two statesmen are chairmen of their countries' Socialist parties. They addressed the 12th Congress of the Socialist International.

They introduced the topic "The International Situation" on which a debate was scheduled.

Their audience included Premiers Olof Palme of Sweden, Trygve Bratteli of Norway, and Golda Meir of Israel, and British Labor leader Harold Wilson.

Mr. Brandt said, "As firmly as the union of Western Europe may grow together, America cannot and will not want to dissolve its European links."

"Secure the Borders"

In another part of his speech, he said, "For the time being and for a long time in the future, the present alliances will secure the borders of the states of West and East."

Mr. Kreisky said, "I wish to warn earnestly of one thing, of a European isolationism which would inescapably provoke American isolationism. This tendency already exists to a degree which should not be underestimated."

In a speech in the afternoon session, Mr. Palme, whose views on Vietnam have led to American protests in the past, said, "We know that our stand is not popular in some quarters and at times was called anti-American."

He explained that what he called "the concern of the Swedish Socialists" was actually "for the

best traditions and the most valuable ideas of American democracy."

"We will therefore continue with our stubbornness," Mr. Palme said, calling on the delegates of the Socialist parties to express their concern, too.

Mr. Palme said it was of "paramount importance" that the Paris Vietnam peace talks be resumed.

Mrs. Meir said in an address that there were 26,000 Soviet personnel in Egypt, including an undisclosed number of pilots. She added that the Soviets have spent \$5 billion to back up the Egyptian military potential.

She said that of the 20,000, 10,000 were military personnel, 8,000 advisers, and 2,000 had strategic and operational tasks.

She said the Soviet presence in Egypt was "the realization of a czarist dream."

"Secure the Borders"

The only Italian newspapers to publish during the strike were the neo-fascist *Il Secolo d'Italia*, and *Il Vittoriano* newspaper *l'Oscuratore Romano*.

Radio and television newsmen joined the strike last night, minutes after reporting the swearing in of the new government of Premier Giulio Andreotti. Even the dial-the-news telephone service went dead.

Italy Goes Without News For a Day

Strike Affects Papers, Radio and Television

ROME, June 27 (UPI)—A 24-hour newsman strike today left Italy without newspapers, radio or television newscasts in the opening round of a labor battle which may mean death or merger for many of the country's 82 daily newspapers.

The only Italian newspapers to publish during the strike were the neo-fascist *Il Secolo d'Italia*, and *Il Vittoriano* newspaper *l'Oscuratore Romano*.

Radio and television newsmen joined the strike last night, minutes after reporting the swearing in of the new government of Premier Giulio Andreotti. Even the dial-the-news telephone service went dead.

Differential Pay

The choice of newspapers was little wider yesterday, when only Communist and sports newspapers came out. Publishers of all other newspapers discontinued Monday editions, published regularly since the end of World War II, saying they could no longer afford the high differential pay for printers and journalists working Sundays.

Newsmen and typographers, to whom Sunday pay had become an essential part of the family budget, replied by calling a series of strikes.

In addition to today's wide strike, there will be a 24-hour selective strike tomorrow against those newspapers which canceled Monday editions—meaning everyone except the Communists and sports sheets.

As expected, the program was immediately attacked by the UDR, the Gaullist party, as a "purely tactical electoral agreement which poorly hides the profound divergences between the two parties, notably on European policy."

Nevertheless, the program was characterized by experienced commentators here as being considerably more advanced than any past cooperation between the two parties, including their 1934 pact, the 1956 Popular Front and the 1965 and 1967 election agreements.

In foreign policy, the program stays vague enough to paper over past differences. Still, it has an almost Gaullist ring as when the two parties urge independence from the two military blocs and

Prepared for Elections in '73

French Reds, Socialists Adopt Joint Program

By James Goldsbrough

PARIS, June 27 (UPI)—The French Communist and Socialist parties today unveiled a joint election platform featuring a calculated moderation that is designed to bring them their first election victory over the Gaullists next spring.

The platform, reached at dawn this morning, contains several Communist concessions obviously aimed at attracting the center-left vote that in recent elections has gone to the majority.

The most important is that, for the first time in their history, PCF leader Georges Marchais said today, "Socialists and Communists have drawn up together a complete and concrete government program which clears the way to a socialist society."

Gaullists Attack

In military policy, they would abolish the *force de frappe* and nuclear testing and sign the test-ban and non-proliferation treaties, which France has not signed.

Cynicism Expected

The program, while impressive in light of past differences, is bound to be greeted with cynicism by the government. Past relations between Communists and Socialists have been uneasy, with each suspecting the other of being a willing flaneur but destined to an unfaithful bride.

To counteract this, both Mr. Marchais and Socialist party leader François Mitterrand accented the detailed nature of today's program. The two parties, for

example, agree on nationalization of 13 of the country's largest industrial groups, define the relationship between president and parliament and spell out a social program with such measures as a 1,000-franc minimum wage, 40-hour week and 700,000 new apartments a year.

The new alliance will need all the harmony it can get. The present National Assembly counts 377 majority members, compared to only 52 Socialists and 34 Communists.

Counting on Disunity

The left is counting heavily on government disunity and the decline of Gaullism to begin eroding this majority. Informed opinion now believes that Mr. Pompidou is planning a government overhaul for early next month in order to put together a more cohesive government to meet the opposition challenge in the election.

The consensus is that Mr. Pompidou plans to give the government a more conservative and Gaullist flavor, which could mean changes affecting anybody from the lowest minister of state to Prime Minister Jacques Chaban-Delmas and Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, both basically unpopular with traditional Gaullist politicians.

Hillenbrand Takes Post

BONN, June 27 (UPI)—Martin J. Hillenbrand, new U.S. ambassador to West Germany, presented his credentials to President Gustav Heinemann today. Mr. Hillenbrand, who speaks German, arrived in Bonn to assume his post last Friday. He succeeds Kenneth Rush, now assistant secretary of defense.

Businessmen often call us "Air Europa."

When you average a flight every 3½ minutes in Europe—day in and day out—you earn the right to be called Air Europa. Particularly when you're based right in the heart of the Continent. And the surprising fact is, our routes through Frankfurt are often the shortest distance between two cities. It's almost a straight line from Geneva to Copenhagen. From Dublin or Glasgow to Athens. From Lisbon to Moscow. The next time you fly anywhere, check with Lufthansa. If we can't take you as well or better than somebody else, we won't sell you a ticket—unless you insist. That's a promise.

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Arms and the Terrorists

The tide of illicit armaments and explosives for sale throughout the world to any terrorist or fanatic is becoming a genuine menace. It is particularly difficult to control in Europe, where smuggling is relatively easy and one country's gun control laws can be undermined by its neighbor's laxity. In one of the more bizarre alliances of current politics, President Qadhafi of Libya claims to have supplied the Irish Republican Army with guns. On present evidence, that claim can neither be proved nor disproved. Perhaps the real point of the episode is that automatic weapons are now so sufficiently available in Europe that no Irish terrorist need depend on North Africa for supplies.

* * *

Most of the small arms now in commerce among illegal dealers can, regrettably, be traced back to one or another of the great power blocs. In Northern Ireland, the IRA is well equipped with, chiefly, British and American weapons. At Lyddia Airport, in Israel, the Japanese assassins had Czech submachine guns.

Although current terrorism in Europe has been far more limited than in Ireland or in the Middle East, there has been enough of it to make law and order a very sensitive political issue.

After the most extensive manhunt in their postwar history, the West Germans have succeeded in arresting the leaders of the small but spectacular Baader-Meinhof group, a band of well-armed political radicals who, for two years, pursued a wild campaign of explosions and robberies. The anarchist with a bomb is not currently considered a joke in West Germany. In Italy, police have been carrying out an unprecedented series of raids on political movements of the far right and left, seizing

a remarkable array of armaments. In addition to machine guns and submachine guns, the inventory runs to thousands of rifles and pistols, and tons of explosives. Most of the weapons are of obvious military design.

Some European countries have been permitting the open sale of semi-automatic weapons under the fiction that they are sporting arms. Some arms factories sell only to governments but avoid the questions of whether, or to whom, those governments might resell the goods. As for bombs, modern explosives are easy to manufacture and they are sufficiently widely used in industry that they are very easily obtained.

* * *

The current market in contraband military armaments has a good deal in common with the traffic in drugs. For many years, a few governments covertly encouraged the distribution of drugs, and many tacitly tolerated it. There is always a certain profit, political or otherwise, to be extracted from the vices of other people who live in other places. But suddenly over the past decade the use of drugs spread vastly and the danger began to compel governments to undertake serious enforcement.

Even very vigorous policing probably cannot entirely stop the illegal traffic in military weapons, for a great many are already in circulation. But policing can make it much harder and more expensive to find them. It would be ironic if, when nations could agree on controlling nuclear missiles, they could not cooperate to disarm terrorists. For guns, as for drugs, control begins with the manufacturers. In the case of guns, the manufacturers are well known.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Shaky Start in Italy

It would be hard to exaggerate the difficulties ahead for Premier Giulio Andreotti as he launches Italy's 34th government since the fall of Fascism and the first in a decade to exclude the Socialist party. The difficulties begin in Mr. Andreotti's own Christian Democratic ranks: Aldo Moro, former premier and foreign minister, and Carlo Donat-Cattin, former labor minister, refused to join the new cabinet because of the Socialist exclusion.

The tiny but respected Republican party has also declined cabinet posts, though it promises to back the government in parliament. At best, Mr. Andreotti can command majorities of four in a Senate of 322 and 17 in a Chamber of 630—far from workable margins in a volatile legislature. Angered by their exclusion, though they have themselves mostly to blame, the Socialists seem certain to fall back into their old alliance with the Communists to provide powerful opposition from the left.

This was a gamble Mr. Andreotti decided to take in abandoning the center-left for-

a middle-road coalition to include the right-of-center liberals for the first time since 1957. But the liberals lost heavily to the neo-Fascists in the May elections and cannot be a very strong coalition partner.

As Mr. Andreotti himself declared, his government faces a "double emergency—economic and political." It must try to restore the faith of Italians in democratic government after a long period of drift, indecision and crisis. On the economic front, it was symbolic of his troubles that Mr. Andreotti's government was sworn in during a virtual news blackout from a strike that affected all but Communist newspapers and sports journals.

The real economic testing will come in the fall when contracts expire for about a fifth of Italy's labor force. Union leaders have hinted at a revival of the "hot autumn" of 1969, when strikes paralyzed the country and braked the economy for many weeks.

Formation of the new government formally ends the constitutional crisis; the real crisis in Italy remains to be dealt with.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Floating the Pound

As long as Western countries will use, for international exchanges, a national non-convertible currency, every incident will have the risk of creating repercussions on the entire monetary system. Since last August, it has been demonstrated that monetary crises do not give birth to economic crises; international trade goes on. The sky has not fallen on our heads, and 1972 does not resemble 1929.

But the same question is posed as in May, 1971, and in August, 1971. Are Europeans able to translate their statements on European monetary union into acts? Can Europeans agree on a relative stability of European monetary relations, even if they have to accept a general flotation of their currencies?

—From *Le Figaro* (Paris).

* * *

The fate of the dollar depends on the Europeans' ability to resist speculation. It is now certain that Washington's agreements are obsolete. The dollar will undergo other crises during the future presidential mandate.

—From *L'Avore* (Paris).

Italy Has a Government

Mr. Andreotti has succeeded in forming Italy's first majority government since February on the basis of the country's first premature elections since the war. In doing so he has shown in full measure the skill and sureness of touch of which, at the age of 53, he has given repeated proof during

—From *L'Osservatore Romano* (Rome).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

June 28, 1897

NEW YORK—It may be a mere coincidence, but Babe Ruth found his batting eye yesterday and at the same time the Yankees found theirs, and won over the Boston Red Sox by a score of 6 to 4. Babe's homer, his 7th of the season, was a long time coming, and the fans had given up hope when, with two men on in the fifth frame, the Babe really laced into one and sent it soaring into his pet place in the far right field stands for a magnificent home run.

—From *The Daily Telegraph* (London).

—Aiding the Enemy

Joseph Kraft writes (IHT, June 26) that "On Vietnam the White House often implies—and occasionally says flatly—that those who disagree with the President are helping the enemy." Perhaps Mr. Kraft is not aware of the editorial-page article in the June 20 issue of the London Daily Telegraph by Ian Ward, a man who has been covering Vietnam on and off for his paper for the last seven years.

Writing from Saigon, Ward says, "Never has distortion by the press reached such limits" and concludes: "As a result, the

U.S. government is supposed to contain Communism in Asia as well as elsewhere in the world. Yet how is it that Mr. Nixon is now trying so hard to establish friendly relationships with two Communist countries? I am aware that he is attempting to improve his image at home and abroad, basically to insure his re-election and also to improve our trade. Would his image not have been brighter by now, if he had got out of Indochina two years ago, preventing all the destruction, casualties, bloodshed and sufferings?"

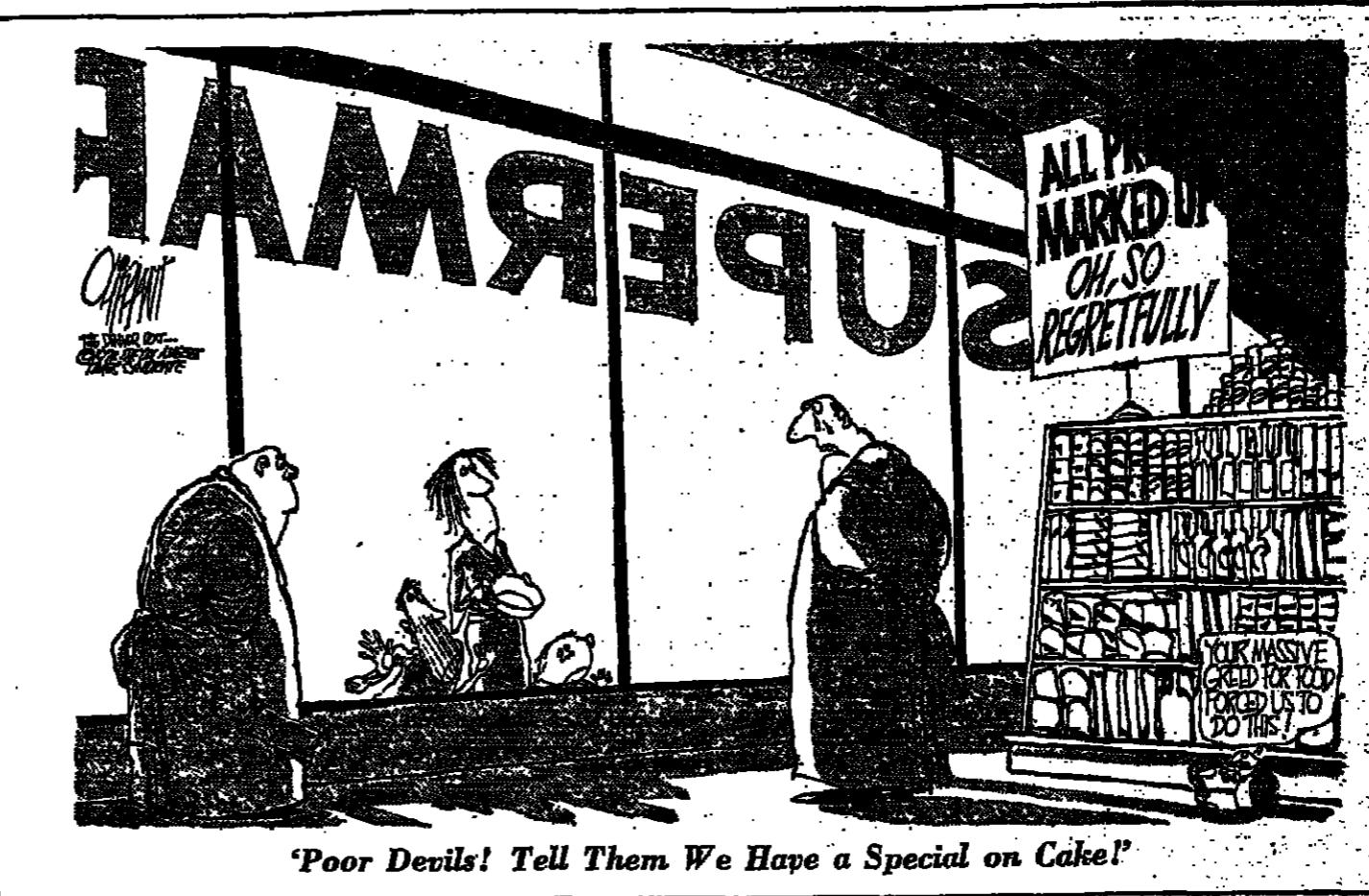
IRENE MARTIN, Montreux, Switzerland.

—Passionate Fling

The Washington Post editorial on Edmund Wilson (IHT, June 16) was intended, rightly, to be laudatory, but why should Wilson's "passionate fling with Soviet Communism" in the past be termed an "aberration," which

Washington controlled the quantity of interdiction bombings by granting the field authority for a fixed number of sorties. Requests for sorties came to Washington from the 7th Air Force and the 7th Fleet, and these requests were fully complied with: not once did Washington cut down the sortie rate. The field always flew the exact number of sorties that had been requested by it and authorized by Washington, because the following year's budget for the armed services was to a large extent determined by the number of sorties flown...

DAVID DORRANCE, Paris.



The European Mini-Crisis Expands

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS.—Europe was startled by a mini-crisis this month when French President Pompidou unexpectedly threatened to call off an October summit meeting of the six Common Market members and the four who hoped to join—unless it was agreed to move that expanded organization's political secretariat from Brussels to Paris.

There was sudden talk of a resurrection of De Gaulle's tough methodology and speculation about what the general's successor was trying to accomplish, above all since it was he who had proposed the summit in the first place.

Some diplomats began to wonder privately whether Pompidou was becoming tinged with "anti-Europeanism" in order to strengthen his political position back home—although this is not convincingly logical.

Currency Tremors

But now in the wake of currency tremors started off by Britain, the mini-crisis has suddenly maximized and all Europe shivers. France's president is certainly a genuine "European," although he is also a genuine Gaullist, if milder than the general. But he doesn't want to shed a vestige of France's national right to make its own foreign policy, eager as he is to build a more efficient economic, financial and agricultural structure for "Europe."

Pompidou is the only chief of state among the Ten who acts, in fact, as his own foreign minister and initiates major decisions. Clearly he therefore deems it convenient to have the political secretariat where he can keep a personal eye on it, and not in Brussels where, anyway, he suspects that the influence of a friendly but dominating United States is too strong.

Perhaps because Belgium's capital is the city directly affected by his attitude, Pompidou took pains to address his bluntest remarks on this issue to Belgian Premier Eyskens when the latter was his guest at an Elysee luncheon. Equal pains were taken to advertise his views.

Cauillist Quirk

Possibly a folly was given to the event by the fact that neither Pompidou nor De Gaulle ever entertained for Belgium the same kind of respect as a nation they accorded, for example, to Holland or Denmark. This is a Gaullist quirk.

The timing was possibly linked to the new U.S. diplomacy and

and worried that readjustment of its international rates last August has not yet insured the world against a damaging trade war. He would like to produce a European identity in the monetary field in order to strengthen his policy on this issue. This thought is now being severely tested by the currency crisis.

Where It Counts

The French president wants the expanding "Europe" to be strong where it counts, on financial and economic matters, but not intrusive in national affairs—although the two notions appear incompatible. Moreover, these factors are mirrored in French politics where Pompidou's position was somewhat weakened by an inconclusive referendum.

He seemingly hopes to strengthen Europe and France's role inside it but not to intrude as

McGovern's Israel Switch

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

WASHINGTON.—A confidential memorandum from his New York supporters dated May 16 strongly advised Sen. George McGovern to promote a radical new U.S. arms plan for Israel under which the U.S. "should furnish, not sell, the most advanced jet fighters and all other military equipment necessary" to the "defense" of Israel.

The United States should "not concern ourselves with profits" in keeping Israel's military power supreme, the memorandum advised. Moreover, Israel should have the right to use the aircraft "in any way necessary . . . to guarantee the maintenance of the balance of power in the area, not just for 'defense' of Israel."

In drastically revising his Middle East policy, McGovern took pains to address his bluntest remarks on this issue to Belgian Premier Eyskens when the latter was his guest at an Elysee luncheon. Equal pains were taken to advertise his views.

Those positions have now been jettisoned in favor of a new McGovern policy on the Middle East that generally comports with political positions inside the Israeli government and the vast majority of the Democratic party.

Despite that speech in a San Francisco Valley synagogue just now, McGovern lost his lead in the heavy Jewish vote of Los Angeles County. Thus, his work is cut out to stop the drain to President Nixon that followed the President's own turnaround last December when he made a deal with Israel guaranteeing F-4 Phantoms at least through 1973.

Whether these policy shifts will have the desired effect on the critical Jewish vote is uncertain. At the root of the American Jewish community's concern over McGovern are his positions on defense and foreign policy generally.

But at least the dramatic switch in McGovern's Middle East policies basically underlines one political fact: encouraging non-McGovern Democrats instead of clinging to politically dangerous positions, he has demonstrated here a willingness for major ideological change. Just how far that change will go in other areas depends on the rigidity of his followers.

Thus, in Los Angeles on May 28, McGovern did an about-face. He charged the Rogers plan attempted to "impose" a settlement on Israel.

On Jerusalem, he suddenly demanded outright U.S. recognition of the Holy City as Israel's capital, even though it engaged as sacrilege by all Moslems. The United States, he said, should move its embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem—a symbolic act that even President since Harry Truman has refused to make. This followed the secret May 16 memorandum proposed that McGovern declare that Jerusalem is the legitimate, historic capital of the Jewish people.

Reversing his call for indirect negotiations between Israel and the Arab states, McGovern demanded that the Arabs engage in "direct negotiations, without pre-conditions." Again, this follows the May 16 recommendation that "there must be direct negotiations between the concerned parties." More important, McGovern on May 28 used the phrase "temporary borders" to describe the prewar boundaries between Israel and her Arab neighbors. Those "temporary borders," he said, must be moved—a sweeping change from "indefinite alterations."

The outcome of the rethinking remains very much in doubt. One special reason is uncertainty about Pham Van Dong, the prime minister, who was conspicuously absent from the recent talks with Russian President Podgorny. The belief in Washington is that Pham Van Dong is critically ill. Pham Van Dong was under way. The return from Paris to Hanoi of Le Duc Tho, who had been scheduled to visit Bulgaria, confirms that statement.

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The Peace Prospects For Vietnam

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON.—In a truly extraordinary feat of diplomacy, President Nixon has brought to bear on behalf of peace in Vietnam the joint efforts of Russia, China, and this country. Hanoi has been obviously impressed, and there is now under way there's a reconsideration of policy in a leadership situation made fluid by the apparent illness of Premier Pham Van Dong.

But while a settlement is still a possibility, the issue is not solely or even mainly up to Hanoi. The United States will miss the brass ring again unless Washington comes off the shabby sophistry engendered by the latest military developments.

Behind the recent burst of diplomatic activity there is the offer made in the President's speech of May 8. That offer seemed to include an permanent cessation of all air and naval activities by American forces.

At the time, the other side was moving forward in the full flush of their spring offensive.

In a one-on-one situation with the Americans out, it seemed certain that the Communists could crush the Saigon regime. The offer seemed to many of us what I called a "fig-leaf for defeat."

Not surprisingly the North Vietnamese were very intrigued. I myself was questioned intensively about the "fig-leaf for defeat" concept early in June by the chief negotiator in Paris, Le Duc Tho.

During the President's visit to Moscow at the end of May, the Russians also posed intensive questions about both the political and military features of the offer.

On the basis of the American answer, the Russians agreed to send President Nikolai Podgorny to Hanoi. Presumably, Mr. Podgorny's mission was to persuade

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Thomas Quinn Curtis
NINA (IHT). The German-speaking theater is the most table in the world. It gave rise to Ibsen, Strindberg, and Heijerman when those were scorned in their homelands. Albert's "Zoo Story," which aided his reputation, had its era in Berlin as did W. G. Sebald's very first and best Miller's only play, "Just Wild About Harry." Miller may have proven a decent dramatist.

Germany and Berlin it seems, a cultural decentralization has occurred. Munich and Augsburg have assumed status as centers, but the unassuming theatrical activity is still in the border in Vienna. The ultra-conservative Austrian is the center of the language stage today. The moment an international festival is being conducted in Vienna. Two Indian classic groups are among the companies and the Gordi and Lennard have come to the European repertory force of Shakespeare's IV. Gorki's "Smug Cities" and Reichenbach's "Stormy Case" on the Soviet Pacific Drama. The Teatro di Cagliari is giving in Italian, the Young Vic of London Johnson's "Alchemist" and opera troupe of New La Minna in Yeats' "The Jealousy of Emmer" presented in Paris at the Colombe.

foreign play—in German—is a welcome attraction the favorite playwright abroad is Harold Pinter, well served in Vienna. latest "Old Times" has justly making the rounds appears to be inescapable for one goes. Unveiled at London's Aldwych last summer has since been seen in New York to some praise, but to mixed and resentful audience reaction, labeled a play of his "Still Old." That is here. "Alte" static life. It pictures conflict of a husband and when a girl friend of the comes to visit in a lonely house. The visitors stir memories of and happier days and middle-aged trio explore the. There are long and grave between many of the general impression in of solemn pauses inter-

Barbara Pham
ANNEMARIE DÜRINGER, ERIKA PLUHAR, MAXIMILIAN SCHELL in Pinter's "Old Times."

rupted now and again by snatches of dialogue.

In the London production—initiated in both Paris and New York—the gaps between the exchanges were interminable. The director of the original, Peter Hall, has remedied this error to some degree in the Vienna edition, quickening the pace in so far as is possible.

The character delineation is vague and spineless and the text has no discernible core. At the Akademietheater, the resourceful actors rush to the rescue to impose some distinct outline on their roles.

Maximilian Schell as the bearded 40-year-old clears the fog with a forceful performance.

Annemarie Düringer is the enigmatic wife who wins back her mate from the another woman and Erika Pluhar, the disturbing house-guest. They both light their parts with a sense of urgency. The set of the cheerless country home is a reproduction of the Aldwych decor and is stark and spare as the play itself.

Pinter is further represented by a shorter piece, "The Lover" (Der Liebhaber), which Ingrid Andree and Boy Gobert of Hamburg's Thalia Theater are mounting at the Theater an der Wien, a charming 18th-century playhouse, renowned as a temple of music. Mozart's "Magic Flute" had its initial presentation here in the 1790s. It was the site of the world premieres, in more recent times, of Lehár's "Merry Widow," Oscar Straus's "Waltz Dream" and Kreisler's "Sissi." The Theater an der Wien has abandoned musicals for the dura-

makes appearance on the Burg boards with the revivals of two plays from the 1880s, Carl Zuckmayer's "Der Hauptmann von Köpenick," a bitter satire of Prussian militarism and a recent hit in London with Paul Scofield, and Julius Hay's "Haben," a grim account of the murder of peasants by their avaricious wives along the Hungarian border.

The Akademietheater, in addition to "Old Times," is offering two other plays translated from English: "Der Menschenfreund," an adaptation of Christopher Hampton's comedy-drama about a university professor and the troubles he faces; and Arturo Miller's first try, "All My Sons," now a bit threadbare. To avoid an all-English program and as a concession to Alten Wien the Akademietheater is also reviving a Neostroy Vienna dialect farce—with folk music—"Unterhoffen."

Somehow, people here think

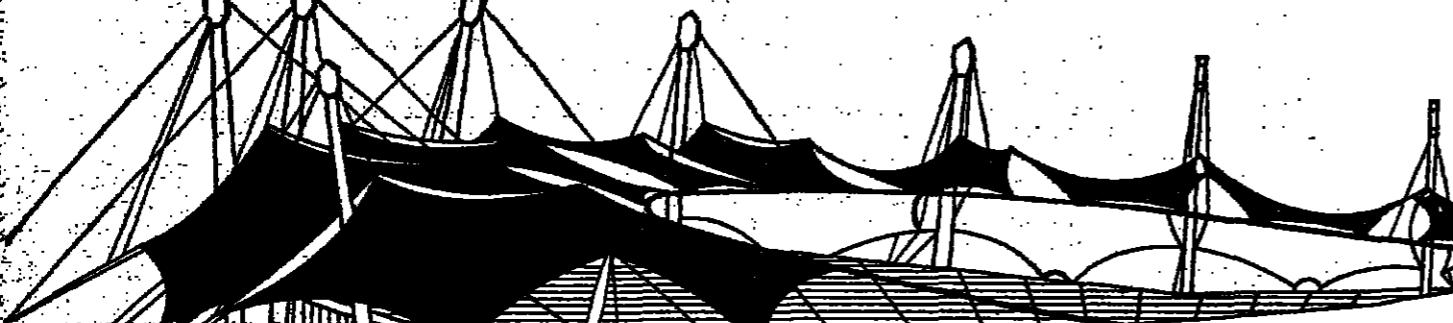
of the festival (though it will return to light opera and operetta next season). Instead of beguiling melodies in waltz time, translated Anglo-Saxon recriminations make loud the night.

"Der Liebhaber" is a comic sketch in which another restless married couple seek to rekindle the embers by playing at adultery, the husband pretending to be the wife's lover and the wife pretending to be the husband's mistress. Basically it is a study of impotency, which may be the theme of the inscrutable "Old Times" as well. Its melancholy game of amorous miscalculation is toned up with mild doses of humor so that it has more vigor and color than the ghostly, longer play. The Lust-like team from Hamburg manipulate it expertly, but one wishes they were doing Molnar's witty comedy, "The Guardsman." Instead,

As an encore Ingrid Andree and Boy Gobert impersonate the smile wedded pair of another playlet from English, "Too Bad About Fred," by James Saunders, caricaturing all the aches and lapses of memory that old age is heir to. A goodish evening.

The stately Burgtheater continues its annual International festival with a program that includes modern and traditional Basque art, large-scale audio-visual spectacles, electro-acoustical research programs, music ranging from works of Tomas Luis de Victoria (16th century) to recent ones by John Cage and David Tudor. Events take place in the 17th-century citadel as well as in several temporary structures—one of them an inflatable cupola of 15,000 square meters of plastic

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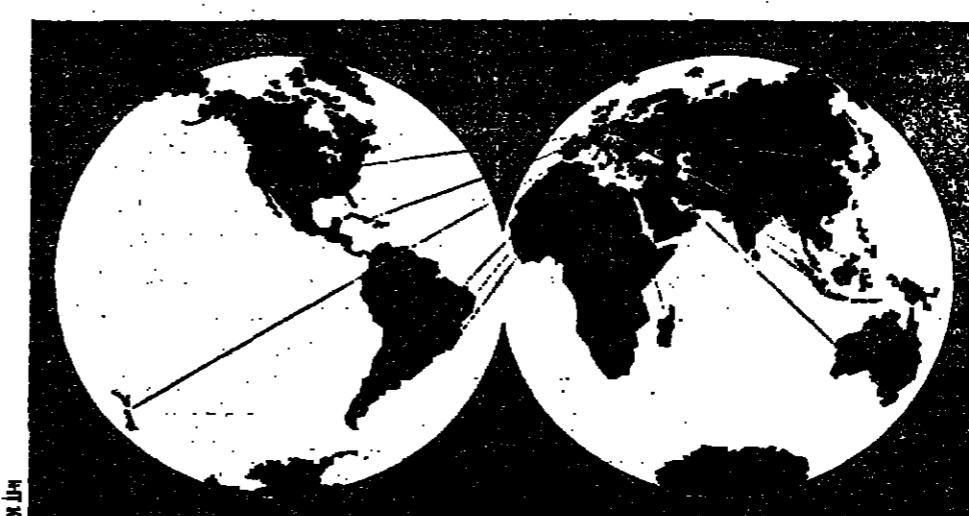
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SIEMENS

PORTUGAL

An Exclusive Look at the Algarve Coast

By Hebe Dorsey

FARO, Portugal, June 27 (IHT). An assortment of European nobility, pretty girls, bankers and businessmen flew to the Algarve coast last weekend to take a look at a new residential development in Portugal, the Quinta do Lago.

The trip and the string of parties had a serious purpose: to get the smart set's approval of an exclusive, international club on which is hoped will become the new Riviera.

The mastermind is André Jordan, an energetic and engaging Brazilian of Polish descent whose father had real estate interests in Portugal. Mr. Jordan, whose experience includes two years with Levitt and Sons, came to Portugal after his father's death and liked it so well he settled here.

He is a shrewd enough businessman to have seen the Algarve tourist potential but he did not want the lovely coast inundated by mass tourism. Since the opening of an international airport at Faro in 1965, the region has had a solid if still-silent boom.

Tourists

The southernmost province of Portugal, with 100 miles of Caribbean-type beaches, the Algarve has been attracting an increasing number of tourists mainly British and Germans. It has five four-star hotels, three major golf courses and more hotels (including Holiday Inn) are going up. With property prices soaring, the idea of Quinta do Lago developers to save a section of this beautiful area.

This is where Mr. Jordan comes in: "I found that in most travel organizations, people became numbers. I thought the real thing would be to give people not just service but individual attention. I know it is more work and trouble, but I believe it's also more satisfying and I believe it's better business." Somehow, people here think



From left, Viscount Paul de Rosière, Mrs. André Jordan, Harriet de Rosière, Mr. Jordan, Duchesse d'Uzès at weekend party to introduce new Algarve club and resort.

that the project will not spoil the village atmosphere. Quinta do Lago, located on 650 acres of pine-covered grounds five miles from Faro, breaks down into two parts: a real estate development and an international club, the Clube da Quinta. The club, of which many of the people in the party were founding members, hopes to attract 2,500 members to a community variously described as a non-hotel, a super-Club Méditerranée and, architecturally, a cross between Disneyland and the Acropolis.

So, There Is a Difference!

JERUSALEM, June 27 (IHT).—The Smithsonian Institution, in Washington, waited in vain for 29 years for two rare Syrian bears to have offspring. Finally, they gave the bears to the biblical zoo here, which discovered both were female. Now the aging animals are to undergo hormone therapy before being mated with two male bears.

Among those inspecting the project this weekend were such jet set leaders as the Duchess d'Uzès, Count and Countess Cahen d'Anvers. Here too were Mr. and Mrs. André Wertheimer. He is business manager of Previews, Europe; his firm, he said, might handle the sales for France and the United States.

Hosts at the parties were Viscount and Viscountess Paul de Rosière. The weekend started with an informal picnic on the beach with professional water skiers performing by torch light.

The next night, the black-tie dinner included local bigwigs—former Portuguese ambassador to the United States Vasco Vieira Garin, beer baron Mario Vinhos, land owner Marques de Santa Iria, who claims he makes the best olive oil in the country and Fitzwilliam Sargent Jr., descendant of the famous painter who owns a villa (but no Sargent, nearby).

One of the most interesting characters around was Joe Leonbruno, an American photographer,

who came to the Algarve 12 years ago on a job. He liked it so well that he turned his back on \$150,000 worth of assignments and a studio in New York to settle here.

He bought a house and a boutique in San Carvoeiro and has become a sort of local Pied Piper. The local kids love him. He underwrites scholarships for deserving students and organizes Christmas parties for all the children in the area.

The club, headed by Paul de Rosière, will take 2,500 members owning 250 apartments (each worth \$60,000) on a co-op basis.

Each buyer will have the right to spend a month a year in the apartment at any given time, but summer shares are obviously more expensive than winter shares (\$8,000 as against \$4,500). For that amount, plus rear maintenance fees on the order of \$250, the members will have a club house, service, a 27-hole golf course, riding, sailing, water-skiing, tennis and shooting facilities.

"A group of us, including two Portuguese banks and our contractor put up our initial capital: \$1.3 million," Mr. Jordan said.

"Then, we arranged long-term financing with a group of four Portuguese and one Swiss bank."

The first phase of the project involves \$6 million. The club itself will be worth \$7 million.

Mr. Jordan hopes the apartments will be ready within a couple of years. He says "Our problem is not selling this coast. It's already overbooked."

"It's been proved that resorts develop in widening circles. So let's say it started with the South of France, then went to Spain and now it's hitting us. The next place should be Morocco."

At the Rouvier-Kantrow-Muller Trio, the Chin-Yung Choi (July 17), and Memphis Slim and Michel Denis (July 26-29). Detailed programs can be obtained from Durand, 4 Place de la Madeleine, Paris, and SMES, Château de Sceaux, 92 Sceaux.

The fourth summer season of daily concerts in the Orangerie of the Château de Sceaux south of Paris, begins June 29 and runs to Sept. 19. The opening event is a Bach-Mozart concert by the Laetitia Musica ensemble, and during July some of the artists scheduled are the Percussions de Strasbourg, the Bulgarian Quar-

et, the Rouvier-Kantrow-Muller Trio, the Chin-Yung Choi (July 17), and Memphis Slim and Michel Denis (July 26-29). Detailed programs can be obtained from Durand, 4 Place de la Madeleine, Paris, and SMES, Château de Sceaux, 92 Sceaux.

The exhibition of Persian and Oriental carpets will open July 1 in the medieval guard rooms in Conches, 18 kilometers southwest of Evreux. The exhibition is organized by the Saint-Jacques Gallery and sponsored by the Maison d'Iran, Paris.

BUSINESS

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28, 1972

FINANCE

OPEC Gives Ultimatum on 1 Demands

Plans of Joint Action Walks Break Down

By Richard Holman
TOKYO, June 27 (UPI)—The oil-producing nations ended today to disrupt the oil to world if their demands for a oil company management and profits are not quickly met.

Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, which ended day ministerial meeting at headquarters here today, the companies, most of based in the United States Western Europe, of stalling negotiations on the methods of participation.

conference felt that the companies have had ample time to implement the principle of participation and expressed its over the delay on this a communiqué said. oil companies concerned shall be held responsible for consequences apparently to see if anti-trust laws have been violated.

More U.S. Firms in Probe

Three more U.S. food-service companies say they have been subpoenaed for information in the government investigations of the industry. Canteen Corp., a subsidiary of International Telephone & Telegraph Corp., disclosed last week.

The three concerns are Servamation, ARA Services, and Mackie. Canteen disclosed its subpoena Friday in the preliminary prospectus of ITT's proposed public sale of 45 percent of its stock. The statement said federal grand juries in Cincinnati, Cleveland and Atlanta are seeking the information, apparently to see if anti-trust laws have been violated.

Norsk Hydro Increases Share in Frigg

Norsk Hydro has decided to use its right to increase its share in the Frigg field in the Norwegian sector of the North Sea to about one third, spokesman for the company say. Norsk will be the biggest shareholder of the Petrobras group, in which it participated with, among others, the French Elf-Esso group, and will increase its proportional share of other Petrobras

blocks.

Lukens Cautious on Profit Outlook

Lukens Steel posted higher earnings for the

second quarter and six months ended June 30, but it says the upswing may not carry into the second half. For the second quarter, the company had net income of \$1.9 million, up from \$850,000 a year earlier. For the six months, net income was \$3.1 million, up from \$1.6 million for

the 1971 first half. Charles L. Huston Jr., president, cautions, however, that an anticipated upswing in demand from the company's energy and construction customers has not developed and order receipts for the past 60 days have been below the production rate. He adds that employment costs will increase significantly in the second half.

Railway Files for Reorganization

Citing the devastating effect of hurricane Agnes in New York State, the Erie Lackawanna Railway says it is filing a petition for reorganization under Section 77 of the Federal Bankruptcy Act. Lackawanna says the hurricane caused extensive flooding of its main line, with widespread damage and drastic decline in revenue. Gregory W. Maxwell, president and chief executive, says Lackawanna hopes a Section 77 reorganization will permit a recovery of its cash-generating powers and an overall revision of the heavy debt structure.

Grand Met Raises Forecast

Grand Metropolitan Hotels now expects pre-tax profit of \$28 million for the year ending Sept. 30 compared with an earlier estimate of \$27 million.

The hotel and catering group issued

the forecast as part of its \$435 million takeover

bid for Watney Mann Ltd. Grand Met now owns

around 13.7 percent of the brewery group's share

capital.

Europe Tense as Exchanges Brace for Reopening Today

(Continued from Page 1)

concern about taking in more

dollars, there is a package of cur-

rency controls ready to be pro-

mulgated if the situation gets out

of hand.

At the outside, the government

is expected to announce some new

credit measures on Thursday, af-

ter the scheduled meeting of the

Bundesbank council. Bank presi-

dent Karl Klaesen said yesterday

the central bank would move to

cut back the liquidity of commer-

cial banks resulting from the re-

cent inflow of speculative funds.

But the widely expressed fear

among bankers is that Germany

will ultimately be forced into

elaborate controls to effectively

impede these developments.

One economist predicts that by

the end of the year the entire

EEC will have adopted the

French-Belgian system of a two-

member currency market, whereby

central banks intervene to keep

their monies within the Wash-

ington accord only as it relates

to international trade. The rate

for all other transactions—in-

vestments, tourism, specula-

tion—is free to find its own level.

Also worrisome to some experts

is the Luxembourg decision to

allow Italy to support the value

of the lire, the weakest of the

EEC monies, by using dollars.

Italy will use dollars in its own

operations and will repay its

debts for their support only in

dollars. Instead of with gold,

and other foreign ex-

change in the proportion that

these assets make up its total

reserves. This temporary exemption

from the rules of the two-

months old experiment in monetary

union will last until Sept. 30.

One expert found "disquieting"

the implied recycling of the

Bank of Italy's dollar holdings to the

Bundesbank and the Bank of

France, who have the strongest

EEC currencies, and the pressure

that could result from the further

swelling of their bloated holdings

of dollars.

Another expert sees the pos-

sibility that in order to keep such

recycling to a minimum, Italy's

partners will be tempted to in-

tervene more forcefully to keep

the value of their money against

the dollar within the 4.5 percent

maximum spread allowed under

the Washington agreement.

Such a maneuver, for example

keeping the deutsche mark well

below its highest permitted level,

would help the lire to stay within

the 2.5 percent spread established

within the EEC. At the same

time, however, this tactic would

keep the dollar artificially high

and minimize the advantage

Washington won for U.S. goods

from last year's devaluation, and

would slow America's drive to

reduce its balance-of-payments

deficit.

In Denmark, meanwhile, the

government early today opted out

of participating in the EEC mon-

etary union, which is not obliga-

tory until it formally joins the

community on Jan. 1, and will

allow the krona to fluctuate the

way it wants.

What was done to the mark

last spring, what happened to

sterling last week, can be thrown

at any currency however sound,

whatever its support, and dis-

lodge it from its accepted party,

he said.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28, 1972

Grayson Glum Stocks Steady After Pound Shock

On U.S. 2.5%

Inflation Goal

Concern for Program

Centers on Food Costs

By Vartanig G. Vartan

NEW YORK, June 27 (NYT)—

Prices turned steady on the New

Stock Exchange today, re-

covering from the effects of the

floating of the British pound and

from the flooding caused by tro-

pical storm Agnes at home.

H & P. Block, the volume leader,

was the only one of the 15 most

active issues to drop by more

than a single point. It fell 1 1/2

to 14 1/4.

One trade in the stock—\$34.900

shares at 13 1/2—accounted for

the bulk of the volume in Block,

a former glamour issue that peak-

ed out earlier this year at 42 1/2.

Some market observers attrib-

ute part of the recent weakness

in Block to "window-dressing" ac-

tivities by mutual funds, which

close out their slow-paced ses-

sions.

Indicative of this investor cau-

sion was the action of American

Telephone, which posted a 1972

low at 41 3/8 before finishing un-

changed at 41 1/2. Ma Bell's

volume, which had finished without

change at 27 1/2, after opening

at 28 1/2, was high for the day.

A federal judge ruled yesterday

that General Tire held the patent

for the synthetic rubber used in

all tires.

Procter & Gamble slipped 1 1/2

to 98 1/4 after falling as low as 94.

The stock was affected by a re-

search report relating to Crest

& Gamble.

Among the advancing issues

were Amplex, up 1 1/8 to 8 1/4 as

the market's best percentage

gainer, and Dr. Pepper, up 2 3/4 to

47 1/2.

Amplex, which sold as high as</

Leaves NHL for WHA

Hull Goes to New League

APL. Minn., June 27.—Bobby Hull jumped to the Chicago Hockey Association to sign two contracts that from \$2.5 million to \$3.

signed a \$1-million contract the WHA will put this morning and then

Winnipeg, Manitoba, Vernon to sign a 10-year

in this contract with the Jets.

He second highest scorer in the National Hockey League NHL spent his 15 years NHL with the Chicago Black Hawks is the league's only among 50 or more different seasons.

Salter, general manager of the Jets, called Hull's jump to the "brightest sports he set 10 years."

Davidson, coach and of the WHA, said the the Winnipeg is "the given to a profession-



Bobby Hull
money smiles

"It's a terrific contract," Hull, 33, said.

"At this moment, I plan on playing five more years and if not too decrepit, another five years," he said. "My concern right now is to make this league go."

Astros Find Inspiration While Defeating Pirates

ORE. June 27 (UPI).—York Mets, who have been uninspiring in recent weeks, played excitingly.

It was the right time their image because the Pittsburgh Pirates were in the "new" Mets, won contest 4-2.

Gary Nolan became the National League's first 10-game winner and Tony Perez collected three hits, including a two-run single in the fourth inning, as Cincinnati beat the Dodgers, 5-0, in Los Angeles.

Astros 4, Padres 7

Doug Rader hit two homers Jim Wynn, Lee May and Caesar Cedeno hit solo blasts to pace Houston over San Diego, 14-7, on the road and tie an Astro game home run mark set in 1970.

Tigers 4, Reds 3

In the American League, Bill Slayback pitched seven innings of no-hit ball in his first major league appearance but had to be pulled out by two relievers in the ninth inning as the Tigers topped the New York Yankees, 4-3, in Detroit.

Detroit pulled one game ahead of Baltimore in the battle for first in the East.

Brewers 3, Orioles 6

Joe Lahoud homered with none aboard in the sixth inning to back up the one-hit pitching of Skip Lockwood and Ken Sava, as Milwaukee blanked Baltimore, 3-0.

Reds 4, Expos 1

Outs, a three-run homer, a run-scoring double

meday

Top Bucs

sail in East

ne Game

PIK. June 27 (UPI).—It drove in five runs a 4-4 tie with a three-

in the seventh inning

sparks the New York

4-4 victory over the

Pirates and move back

one game of the lead

ional League East.

out in the seventh,

er tripped to center

Oliver slipped on the

Reliever Luke Walker

ed Cleon Jones in-

Pirate manager Bill

Fregosi tagged Mil-

waukee over the left-

field for the winning

6, Phils 3

go, Ferguson Jenkins two runs and won his as the Cubs scored victory over Philadelphia

st game of a double-

8, scored two runs

in the 10th inning

on Ron Santo's lead-

a double by J.C. Mar-

another triple by Bill

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